A SHORT AND SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

GOVERNOR WALLER'S VETOES AND ADVICE-BI-ENNIAL SESSIONS AMENDMENT-HAWLEY THE REPUBLICAN FAVORITE FOR PRESIDENT.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, April 5.-The Legislature which adjourned yesterday has not made very much of a record, and perhaps on that account as well as by reason of the shortness of the session may be fairly counted a success. It did not do much of anything, simply because there was not much of anything to do. It conducted itself decoronsty, and, having prudently disposed of such business as came to hand, quitely got up and went away. Fewer controverted questions than usual occupied its attention, and it is said that it has been an unusually poor year for the lobby. The attempt to galvanize the Hartford and Harlem Railroad into life was only a feeble effort; it had no money and few friends and came to naught. Ratiroad schemes in Connecticut have had such ill luck during the past seven or eight years that there is little encouragement for new ones. They have been profitable only to the lobby. The insurance companies have not been "raided" this year, nor have they had need of any special logislation; the lobby has reaped no profit from them. The cutting off of these two sources and the dearth of other private and corporate schemes[demandingliegislative/favor operated to relieve the Legislature in a large degree from outside pressure, and no doubt furnish the secret of the short ses sion. What is known as the "Short Haul bill" has provoked probably more discussion than any other measure. It was a bill of the Granger order, providing in general terms that railroad companies should charge the same rate of freight per mile on all distances long or short. It was finally defeated the day before the adjourment.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT FOR BIENNIAL SESSIONS. Perhaps the most important act of the Legislature was the approval by a two-thirds vote of a resolution sent down by a majority vote from the Legislature last year providing by an amendment to the Constitution for biennial instead of annual legislative sessions. This vote sends the proposed amendment to the people for ratification at the aunual election in the fall. A similar amendment was preposed in 1878, approved by a majority vote of General Assembly that year, and by a twothirds vote the folloing year, and submitted to the people at the fall election in 1879. It was pretty thoroughly discussed by the newspapers between the time of its approval by the Legislature and submission to the people, and a considerable majority of the State papers favored its adoption. The Hartford Courant almost alone opposed it, and General Hawley, then member of Congress, in answer to inquiries, wrote a letter presenting in his usual forcible and convincing manuer the arguments against it. The result was that the amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority in the popular vote. It remains to be seen whether the same fate awaits the present proposed amendment. It is a little singular that while the Legisture itself puts such a modest estimate upon its own services as to formally vote that it would be an advantage to the State if it met but once in two years, the people are of a different mind and insist on having a session at least once a year. Possibly they may have changed their minds, however. We shall see in the fall. GOVERNOR WALLER'S VETOES AND ADVICE TO THE

LEGISLATURE. It has been Governor Waller's good fortune, be ing a Democrat, to have a Republican Legislature behind him, which relieved him in a party sense from all responsibility for legislation, and gave him at the same time free rein for criticism of his opponents. In this regard he does not seem to have neglected the few opportunities afforded him. There have been Democratic Governors of Connecticut in the same position before-with an opposition majority in both branches of the Legislature-and, as a bare majority is sufficient in this State to override a veto, they have been practically powerless, so far as legislation was concerned. Recognizing this fact, they have as a rule accepted the situation with becoming philosophy and never attempted to interpose their ineffectual veto to legislative proceedings. Governor Walter, being a statesman of a somewhat original turn and perhaps a little given to the sensational withal, has not followed precedents in this particular, but on two or three occasions he has reminded the legislative branch that there was also an executive dement, and that there resided in it sufficient power at least to compel the reconsideration of hasty and ill-considered action. Most of his vetoes have been based upon technical defects discovered in the Executive Office, and the Legislature, instead of making an issue with the Governor thereon, has approved his action and reconsidered its own. The praise belongs to him at least of being diligent in the discharge of official duty, mindful of his own responsibility and of exercising unusual vigilance and care in the examination of bills requiring his approval.

His last two veto messages, however, were not so successful; one was of a bill appointing a commission, consisting of members of the Legislature, to examine the system of Probate Courts in the State, and report thereon to the next General Assembly, and the ground of the veto was that the practice in legislative bodies of appointing their own members to positions of trust and profit was contrary to sound morals. To the intimation that their action had been or could be based on selfish or mercenary motives the whole Legislature objected, irrespective of party. In the speeches that were made the Governor's attention was directed to a number of precedents where members of the Legislature had been elected to judicial and other positions and no question of the propriety of such action had ever been raised. There was an evident impression that the Governor was putting on high moral " airs" at the expense of the Legislature, and the bill was passed over the veto by a nearly unanimous vote. Unwilling to let the matter rest there, and anxious, perhaps, to have the last word, the Governor sent in another message the day before the adjournment, in which he informed the Legislature that in twenty-four States-naming them-the appointment by the Legislature of any member thereof to any office of profit is prohibited by express provision of their constitutions, and he suggested that as the reasons that led those great States to incorporate such a provision in their organic acts " are obvious and everywhere exist," the Legislature of this State should take "the first step this session toward the adoption of an amendment to our Constitution engrafting thereon the principle so universally recognized in other States of the Union." There is a faint flavor of ex-Governor Butier in this sharp retort-the Governor is apt to do things that suggest Butler-but most people read the message with an amused smile, remarking that the Legislature seemed to have got hold of the hot end of the poker. His last veto was of a bill restraining the sale of

spirituous liquors, which provided that prosecuting agents should receive only \$5 in case of failure to convict and \$10 for convictions. The ground for this voto was his disapproval of the principal of making the compensation of prosecuting officers dependent upon the chance of conviction. It was sent in on the; last day of the session, just before the hour fixed for the final adjournment. The two houses made short work with it, passing the bill at once upon reconsideration, the objections of the Governor not withstanding. DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNOR'S RE-

NOMINATION.

It is broadly intimated by political sceptics of the sort that go turning over the acts of public men, picking them to pieces to discover the ulterior motive, that the Governor's real object in all this has been not so much to conserve the cause of public morals as to keep himself in sight, and make a point against his opponents. There may be something in this, for with a great many amiable and attractive qualities which have served to make him many strong friends among his political opponents, he unites political ambition, love of appliance, and a partisan temper—noue the less partisan though sometimes disguised by a show of independence and always concealed by a winning address and agreeable manners, in some of the circumstances attending his nomination and election

he was not especially happy, a few of the persons who were most active in urging his claims having made his official life a burden to him by insisting on being paid in offices which the obstinacy of a Senate that withheld its "advice and consent" prevented his giving them. A little breeze of scandal sprang up a few weeks ago through his summary ejection from the Executive chamber of one of the most persistent and impertinent of these. In that matter the Governor's action met the approval of the State press and the cordial indersement of the public.

The office of Governor of Connecticut is not one of great responsibility or power. His most important function is to observe official formalities and maintain the dignity of the position. There are few appointments within his gift, none of which are sinecures or have large salaries attached and all are subject to confirmation by the Senate. It may be said in commendation of Governor Waller's administration that it has been for the most part dignified and discreet, disappointing in this regard the expectations of some who were most influential in his promotion and the fears of many who thought they had in him a Connecticut initiation of the late Governor of or some who were most influential in his promotion and the fears of many who thought they had in him a Connecticut imitation of the late Governor of Massachusetts. It is an open question whether or not he desires a renomination. Pecuniarily it would be a disadvantage, as the small salary is no compensation for the loss of basiness he shalls in his law practice. Nor is it by any means certain that he can have a renomination if he desires it. The original opposition to him, which came from the older and more conservative leaders of the party, is as strong as ever, and his course as Governor has disappointed so many of his former admirers that he cannot count upon any enthusiastic support from that quarter. Leutenant-Governor Summer is believed to be nourishing an ambition for promotion, and being a gentlemen of great personal populor. is believed to be nourishing an ambition for promo-tion, and being a gentlemen of great personal pop-ularity, it is not at all unlikely that he will be given the nomination if he does not, in the exercise of a wise discretion, decline an honor which this year promises to be empy. There have been times, it is thought, when Governor Waller has turned over in his own mind, in a meditative way, the possibility of seeing his name second on a Presidential ticket. If that bee still buzzes in his bounct, and he should be appointed, as it is said he wishes, to be a delegate to the National Convention, there is no teiling what to the National Convention, there is no telling what may come of it. In a Democratic convention he is a "rattler."

GENERAL HAWLEY THE CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS FOR PRESIDENT. There is very little political discussion in the State. People ask each other when they meet " how things look," and " who's going to be nominated." They find out after diligently comparing notes or the subject that "things" have no particular "look," and that nobody has any idea "who's going to be nominated" on either side. An enter prising newspaper in Middletown lately essayed to get the opinions of leading men of both parties on the Presidential question. The result only showed that the same remarkable indifference concerning candidates prevails in Connecticut that character-izes the situation in other States. One thing, how-ever, is brought out by the Ropublican canvass ever, is brought out by the Republican canvass which is likely to have an effect upon the choice of delegates to the National Convention. That is the fact that Connecticut has a candidate of her own in whose support the party is practically anatimous and thoroughly enthusiastic, though with little hope of securing his nomination. The Connecticut delegation to Chicago will be a unit for General triawley, and it is not unlikely that they will go under instructions from the convention to that end. Among Democrats thore appears to be ufter apathy and indifference with perhaps a languid leaning toward the "old ticket." The insertion of a clause squinting toward revenue reform in their call for the State Convention made a little ripple of talk among the professional politicians, but that was all. The Republican convention is called for April 23, the Democratic for June 9.

### ST. LOUIS.

POLITICAL-CRIMINAL-FIRES-MRS. LANG-

TRY.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Sr. Louis, April 3 .- The recent primary deciions here and throughout the State have indicated clearly that Channeey I. Filley is still the Republican Boss" of this State, and that the efforts of the "silks" to undermine his power have proved unavailing. In the city the Filley ticket swept the field, and the only wards where its opponents secured successes were gained through palpable trickery, which is to be made the subject of investigation. Unfortunately there has arisen as yet no evidence of a desire on the part of the leaders of the defeated clique to secept the situation, and the party throughout the State is as divided as ever.

The city has been passing through anera of defalcations not less than fifteen baving been exposed within the past few weeks. The latest defaulter to come to light is one of old standing named Suber, who, as treasurer of the neighboring city of Belleville, Ill., fled the country in Fouruary, 1879, leaving behind him a shortage of \$25,000. Since his departure he has been living in Mexico, where he was safe from interference, but a a few days ago be was discovered in Houston, Texas, arrested, and brough to this city. Since his return he has thrown out hints the if he is prosecuted he will tell a story implicating big! officials in Belleville and some well-known citizens in 8 Louis, and future proceedings against him will, on this account, be watched with great interest.

The riots in Cincianati caused intense exciten this city, and the public are already considering the condition of the local militia, which turns out to be anything but satisfactory. It has transpired that they are \$1,000 behind for the rent of the new Armory Hall in which they drill; owe \$400 on the insurance of the arms supplied them by the State, and other deats which swell the total of their indebtedness to about \$3,000. To pay this off and to effect needed improvements before the force can be considered on a substantial footing will cost \$6,000, and the question of holding a mass meeting for the pur pose of raising this sum is being considered. The preposition, however, has not received much favor from bust ness men, who object to the holding of the meeting and state that if they are are called upon they will subscribe the necessary amount in short order and without any dis-play of undue auxiety or excitement.

The protection from fire of the part of the city border-The protection from fire of the part of the city bordering on the river has always been a troublesome problem, which, however, it is believed has been solved by a recent successful experiment with a large steamer owned by the city, and known familiarly as the harbor boat. A trial was made with a view to ascertaining how useful as adjunct to the city Fire Department. It could be made in case of emergeacy. A line of hose was run from the boat's primps to Third'st.—a distance of 1,450 feet—and a stream of water of over 100 feet in height was here obtained. With alterations of the boat's machinery it is believed the penaping power can be very largely increased, and that the boat's employment in this way will be equal to the acquirement by the city of two new steam fire earlies, a fact which will be brough to the careful attention of the insurance companies, which are always criticising the St. Louis Fire Department so severely.

Mrs. Langtry has earned the censure of local hotel

oriticising the St. Louis Fire Department so severely.

Mrs. Langtry has carned the censure of local hotel keepers by preforring life in her houlder car, which is side-tracked near the Union Depot, to partaking of their expensive hospitality. She explains this innovation by stating that she cannot bear the American cooking, and that she lives on the car so that she can enjoy certain little dishes which her French cook can prepare for her and the hovel cooks can't. The locality in which her boudoir car is situated is not only a very unput tresque one, being in the centre of freight cars and flanked on one side by an exceedingly dirty row of poor tenements, but is positively dangerous, and the abduction or robbery of the great beauty from the car on some dark night would be a very easy matter, as the place is unprotected at night and the locality is very well supplied with the most desperate characters.

## PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS-DOCTORS-AMUSEMENTS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—There is another effort to prevent the sale of liquors in the hotels of Fair mount Park. There are several hotels or restaurants within the boundaries of the park, and in the summertime especially they are frequented daily by all classes of people. They are not disorderly and are usually regarded as a convenience. It is hardly possible, if they are not allowed to sell liquor, that they will be able to pay expenses and keep open.

To-day extra express trains are put on between this city and Cape May, Cape May Point and Atlantic City. What is called the spring business at these resorts ha been and continues excellent.

Thursday evening the Philadelphia Caterers' Associa tion held a reception at Natatorium Hall. Great care was taken to have it exclusive, and it was attended by many prominent people of color from Boston, New York and Baltimore, together with the best known representatives of this city. Features of the supper were statues in tee, and birds and animals moulded from frozen liquids in which fruit and oysters were imprisoned.

One of the sensations of the week has been the renewed effort of the women-doctors to secure admission to the County Medical Society. The ladies appear to be de-termined to get in, but their opponents in the society are just as determined to keep them out.

Fanny Davenport with "Fedora" at the Walnut Street Fanny Davenport with "Fedora" at the wainst Street Theatre has made a thorough success. It would be impossible for the theatre to hold any larger audiences than she has attracted. Monday is to be a souvenir night with the two hundredth performance of the play. Mantell has been as much admired by press and public as the star herself. At the Chestnut Street Opera House heat week "Princess Ida" will be seen for the first time here, and at the Chestnut Street Theatre Modleska. At Haverly's next week "The Merry War" succeeds "Falka," and at the Arch Street Theatre the programme will be "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," with Harrison and Gourlay.

Police Court on Saturday, was charged with turowing his rife from the platform of a Third-ave, street ear on riday night. On being taken to the New-York Hospital was found that one of Mrs. Tabers ribs was broken, abor was held in default of \$500 ball, to wait examina-

GROWING ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE. BUSINESS BETTER THAN LAST YEAR.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS-FEATURES OF THE

WEST-SIDE MARKET. The healthy, active movement of real estate msiness does not, in the opinion of operators, need the stimulant of extravagant statements regarding the exstence of a " boom " which some of the daily newspapers have recently made but which have been carefully exduded from the columns of THE TRIBUNG. The effect of picturing the condition of affairs in brighter calors than the facts justify is injurious, in that buyers are frightened away from the market, and holders of property are persuaded to ask more than the market will offer. The second and Guide, however, is in error when it asserts hat the conveyances so far this year are about \$3,500,-000 less than the same period of 1883. It falls into the nistake through an effor in addition in its own tables avolving \$10,000,000. As it says, "the tests in any business are the number of sales and the amounts involved," and the figures show that there were 2,957 conveyances in the first three months of 1884, against 2,304 for the corresponding quarter in 1883. The amounts involved in the conveyances for the two periods are as

\$11,275,765 \$14,382,722 Inc. \$3,086,956 13,785,799 18,396,993 Inc. 4,529,294 17,452,999 16,359,629 Dec. 1,095,370 ..... \$12,514,504 \$42,028,441 Inc. \$6,513,880 Total .... On the Jother hand, the mortgage obligations this year are nearly \$11,000,000 smaller than in 1883. figures are as anne sed:

 
 Jan
 \$11.033,156
 \$9,700,483
 \$1,332,693

 Fo
 8,060,272
 7,414,932
 652,220

 March
 22,001,779
 13.18,146
 8,881,633
 . \$41,101,207 \$30,204,001 \$10,806,546 There is a slow increase of transactions and the prospact of higher prices for property in certain localities is encouraging. Unimproved reality is low, except where in the way of near improvement, but many vacant lots are cheap at ruling figures. Business and "gilt-edged" investment property, of course, is the strongest and whenever offered is quickly taken up practically at owners' terms. Discussing the altuation, V. K. Stevenowners' terms. Discussing the alturation, V. K. Stevenson, fir., seid on Saturalay: "My opinion is that property north of Filly-ninth-st. for first-class residence purposes, between Fourth and Filth-avea., as far up as Ninetieth-st., is too high, and is out of all proportion in prices, as compared with weat-side property. This east-side property, both vacant lots and handsome houses, is as a general thing heavily mortzaged, while there has undoubtedly been a material shrinkage in the face of these mortzages, in the values in the equities of this property. Heace we expect a slight continued decline here. But we look for an immense advance in west-side realty, because capitalists like Mr. Astor, Amos R. Kno. E. S. Higgins and isidor Cohnfeld have beinght property very largely, from time to time, for years past, on the west side, paying eash for their purchases. The records show that these men of wealth continue to invest their surplus earnings and income on the west side. The rise in progress there is sure, gradual and strong, and is caused by the legitimate improvements now going on. I bought for Mr. Cohnfeld a few weeks ago, at the Morgan estate sale, about three acres of ground facing Central Park at an average price per lot of only \$7,200. Since then he has refused an ofter of \$75,000 for eight of the lots between One-hundred-and-fulrid and One-hundred-and-fourth sts., or an advance of \$77,000 from the average cost on those lots."

A well-known Pine-st. broker said: "There can be no question that that section of the west side known as 'the triangle is the most valuable. It is bounded by Central Park and the Boulevard, bogunning at the interescition of Eighth-ave, and Sixtieth-st., and running to where the Boulevard crosses Fouth-ave, as beyond, the large east of the west side known as 'the triangle is the most valuable. It is bounded by Central Park and the Boulevard, beginning at the interest account which has caten up the profits of holders of vacantions in the past weity of rock in this section, but certai son, ir. seid on Saturday; "My opinion is that property north of Fifty-ninth-st for first-class residence pur-

# EFFECTS OF THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

REFORM LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED-THE BAR ASSUCIATION'S LIBRARY.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—At a meeting this af-T. Groesbeck, chalrman of the sub-committee, reported tion. Their report was adopted. It recommends changes in the law to make criminal bonds more secure by requir-ing affidavits from bondsmen that they hold unencumpered property sufficient to satisfy the bond. It also suggests that in sentencing criminals in cap-ital cases at least twenty days shall intervene between the sentence and the execution; that in the revision of criminal cases on error the court must give judgment without regard to errors or defects that do not substantially affect the rights of the defendant; and that when an erroneous judgment has been given on a lawful erdict the court may correct the judgment to conform to the verdict or may remand the case for a new trial. The committee also agreed to favor the passage of the Praden bill, which forbids exemption from jury service in criminal cases on account of membership in a military command, and also the Walker bill, which makes the number of a defendant's percuptory challenges o jurers six and of the State's four. A committee of five

to jurors six and of the State's four. A committee of five was selected to go to Colombus and arge the speedy executed to f these measures.

The Bar Association this morning received a report from the Treasurer stating that a balance of \$200 was due him from the Association for expenses previous to the burning of the library by the rioters. A determined purpose was exhibited to restore quickly the lost library. There was an insurance on it of \$10,000 in four companies, but three of the policies had a clause excluding the company from liability in case of loss by riot. An assessment of \$100 per member was ordered. This will produce nearly \$30,000. Subscriptions were taken in addition ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. A large number of contributions were also reported, many lawyers giving from their private libraries. It is thought that the library will soon be restored so far as possible, but some of the volumes lost cannot be replaced.

not be replaced.

Manager Fennesy, of Henck's new opera-house, received a dispatch from Mr. Mapleson early this morning from Omaha amouncing that on account of the riot he had cancelled his engagement for next week. This is the second cancellation of an engagement at flenck's.

## A STEEL BLADE IN HIS SKULL,

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 .- John Young came here from Chicago and obtained employment in a mill about two months ago. A month ago he went to the hospital complaining of a severe pain in his head. An opera. tion revealed a piece of a steel knife-blade imbedded in his skull. After the operation an abscoss formed and he died vesterday morning. Before death he made affidavit of an assault made upon him in Chloage one night about three months ago. One man tripped him and another struck him on the head. The wound was dressed and he feit no further inconvenience from it until he came to this city. He said that one of them was one Valentine Dooner.

## CELEBRATING PALM SUNDAY,

In all the Catholic churches of this city and throughout the world yesterday the services of Palm Sunday were held, commemorative of the entry of Christ into Jerusalem when the people went before Him bearing palms and spreading them in His path. At the first Mass the palms were blessed. They were placed in a pile at one side of the altar and, then, while acolytes awang incense above them and the choir chauted a solomn ar them, the palms were sprinkled with hely water and blessed. Afterward they were distributed among the members of the congregation, enough being reserved, however, for distribution at the other Masses of the day. Every good Catholic takes a pieces of point on Paim Sun-lay and carries it nome to keep until the next Paim sun-day shall come around, when the paim of the previous year is burned. At the close of the different Masses the year is bilined. At the cose of the different wassess the people wending their way home all (men, women and children) hore in their hands the green pains branches, and the effect of the througs of people pouring out of the churches into the bright spring sunsaine with branches of waving green in their hands was pleasing.

## THE REFORMED CAPHOLIC CHURCH.

The Reformed Catholic Church held its first seeting last evening in the United Prosbyterian Church in Twenty-lifth-at, between Sixth and Seventh aves. Arrangements have been made to rent this church, as its present congregation is about to move up town. The Re-formed Cathode Society, of which the Rev. James A. O'Connor is pastor, has been holding its meetings in. Hor ticultural Hall. It has been organized five years and has hext week "The Merry War" succeeds "Falka," and at the Arch Street Theatre the programme will be "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," with Harrison and Gourlay.

\*\*THROWING HIS WIPE FROM A SIREET CAR.\*\*

William Taber, age thirty, a clerk at No. 182

Chatham-st., before Justice Gorman in the Essex Market

\*\*Light of the Meon," with Harrison and Gourlay.

### Common the Merry War" succeeds "Falka," and has been having an attendance of 2,000 persons at its Sunday been having an attendance of 2,000 persons

### PULPIT THOUGHTS.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS. AN ATTACK ON THE HIGH LICENSE SYSTEM.

"The Monopoly of Abomination" was the title

mder which Mr. Talmage attacked the high license vement yesterday. Speaking from the text in Mat

hew, xxvli. 61, "It is not lawful to cover them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood." He said: "For \$15 Judas iscariot had sold Christ, and, disgusted ecause he had not made a more lucrative bargato, he threw the pieces of sliver on the floor. There was a sen timent that the money could not be used for governmental or religious purposes, because it was blood-money, so the first Potters' Field was bought for the burial of paupers. We are at the point in this country when it is proposed to restrict or stop the sale of ardent spirits by compelling merchants to pay a high license of \$500 or \$1,000. It is thought this will have the tendency to close the small drunkeries, and help support the poorhouses, filled by drink, and the prisons, in which men are confined for crime committed when drunk, and pay the Judges and the courts for trying them, don't you see ! How any man or woman can be so hoodwinked as not to see that this whole high license movement is a surrender of the temperance principle, I cannot understand. It would make rum-selling highly respectable, close the small stores and open the large ones. The small establishments are only the rash on the body politic, the large ones gather the pus and poison in a huge carbuncle. There you'll have livered footmen, and pictures, and mirrors, and veivet carpets like a Turkish harem, and divans to rest on when a gentleman is taken mysteriously sick by drinking too much champagns. High license strikes at hoots of the best homes in America, and here in the presence of my God I stamp it as the monopoly of abomination. It is anti-Americau, anti-common sense, anti-demonstrated-facts and anti-Christian. How dare you propose for 500 to let one man sell sweetcard dynamic, and deny the right to the other because he can raise but \$100 f. I plead for the rights of these men who are doing a small, provident, economical business in selling extract of log-wood, strychnine and blue vitriol. High themse is the property qualification in its most ofensive shape. If rumselling is right, let us all have the right—otherwise license is only a bribe to Government. (Applause). I do not wish for any outward manifestation of approval for what I say." Mr. Talmare went on to ridicule the idea by proposing high licenses for them, blaspheay and murder, and alluded to the profane address of the Speaker of the New-Jersey Legalature, the watering of stock by officers of commercial companies, and the difficulty of fixing the crime on murderers with money and influence, and then continued: "All irony aside, if rumselling is right, all should have it—If it is wrong, five million dollars in hard cash ought not to purchase immorabity. It is time to keep home by votes the drivelling pot-house politicians of Albany and Harrisburg. Men could carn \$4 where they now earn but \$2, but for the liquor traffic. It is antagonistic to the work in classes. It is the sweltering and purifying curse of the Nacion. High license has been tried in Missouri and Kanses, and failed. It is the white flag of truce sent out by Alcoholism to Prohibition to make its army pause iong enough to allow the former to get its army pause iong enough to allow the former to get its army of decanters and bottles in better order. Away with it, or I'll fire on it! Either rum must be defeated or the Church of God and c mirrors, and velvet carpets like a Turkish harem, and divans to rest on when a gentleman is taken mysteriously

THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER. At the West Pleabyterian Church the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Dr. Paxton said: "We do not est a sectarian or denominational supper. You and I here to-day celebrate the genius, the spirit of the Christian world. Right here the gates of the old dispensation closed; right here modern history began to be written We do not celebrate a personal faith or hope only, but the power of what you call civilized society. In these emblems of the broken body and shed blood we have what turned the world upside down. These links of the chain from the world upside down. These links of the chain from that upper room have never been broken. Again, it is a memorial service. We need it. 'Absence is the temb of love.' We must keep near those we love. Again, it comports you and quiets the faultinuter. This does not say that we have taken our degree in the university of holimess. Let the looker-on not expect too much; we don't profess any holimess, we simply concess Christ.'

THE OLD GRACE AND THE NEW.

The Rev. Dr. Deems, at the Churca of the Strangers Grace is like love, it grows. The first love we have for but it grows in intensity, until the love of a woman for her grown up son is marvellous. So love for the one who has stood by his side for fill years. So an old Christian has deep experiences and graces that he never dreamed of in his early experience. This grace of Jesus increases as the years go by. Mer o stick to the old things, and grumble that thingridiculed this propensity years ago. Men lose the grace of hat and acquire the grace of old age. In half a century grace has been increasing, and we will continue to r Arnold are complaining because the old ternoon of the Music Hall Committee on Legislation, W. ship is gone away. They would put up T. Groesbeck, chalrman of the sub-committee, reported Greek altars and tripods again, and regain the agreed to recommend legislation that old heathen worship. The Hebrews long for the Levites. It is ad a naistake. Almost anything that makes men unhappy is a mistake. Christianity swept the ceremonal law out. It was spiendid. Cur Catholic brothron have yielded to the love for ritual, and want to see, as in the old dispensation, the priests sweep in with robes ornamented and adorned. I don't disparage the Jawiss ritual. It was grand, but Jesus has given another grace instead of it. He has given us a worship that is spiritual, instead of the old sensions forms. Instead of temples Caristanity has hospitals, temples of mercy; instead of monuments over dead men we have the living monuments of saved men. Far be if from me to say that there was no beauty in the old Helemstle worship. The temples were beautiful but they disappeared, because they were temporary. Christians did not tear them down. They disappoared before a better dispensation as does the rainbow fade away after a short time to give place to something more lasting.

spensation as does the railabow faut away after a short-me to give place to something mere lasting. The changes in art and in music have been good since, hrist came in. Who ever looks at the god of the san, at thinks of the God who made the snat! We look upon he remnants of ancient art as mere curiosities. Our the remnants of ancient art as mere curiosities. Our cathedrals are far ahead of the heathen temples in submity. Our muste of the last two bindred years has surpassed all former efforts. Christianity has made music not mere play, but a way of expressing the battle songs and shouls of our fatth, and the sweeter, purer songs of immortal love. Compare our paintings with the old trescoes of Pompeil. I do not say that the principal reason of Jesus's coming was to give us better art, muste, temples and living, but they have sprang from the path of the Mighty Conqueror, who came to put men into a better and kindlier relation to their Maker. The little pewier lamp is taken out of the world and the great electric light takes its place. Receive the crace stemal and let the old grace go. Take the grace colestial and let the grace terrestrial go."

THE LESSON OF CHRIST'S DEATH. The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor: "I remember how many views one has in Switzerland of Mt. Blane, towering high above the other mountains. So Christ's death appears to us in different lights. First, we must under stand that Christ died not only for us, but instead of us. But some men object to this and ask how justice can allow one man to suffer the penaity of another's wrong. Rather, put the question this way: How can one man justly offer to suffer for another? The objections all vanish before that way of stating it. Second, Christ's death is to us a reminder of the Father's love. But it can only be so if it was a necessary act. Two men leap over the bulwarks of a ship into the sea; one, without any definite purpose; the other to save a bummi life. There can be no love in the first; neither is there in Christ's death unless it had an object in view. Was it necessary? We feel that it was; our own experience of guit is the witness. We see in the Divine character, or law, or justice, or whatever you choose to call it, another necessity for that death. Thirdly, Christ's death testifies how far the Divine love surpasses any human affection. A poor Scotch women was found dead in the snow; she perished, because she had taken her own clothing to preserve the life of her little child. Christ's love is even greater than that. I would not depreciate the nooleness of the death of those men who gave their lives to preserve the Union. But even that is nothing compared with Christ's love. If a man offers his life for another, he only shortens life, for he must die seme day any way. But Christ would not have died at all but for his love for us." can only be so if it was a necessary act. Two men leap

THE ASPIRATION OF CHRISTIANS. "The Christian," said the Rev. H. O. Hiscox, of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, "is always looking for some revelation from on high. He is always trying to grasp the Unseen or to fathom the Unknownable. From one summit he sees another which is higher, and he will strive to gain it though he has again to pass down through dark valleys. God knows we are weak, and He gives us His holy Spirit to ald us. The Christian is always gives us his holy spirit to aid us. The Christian is always aspiring for something better. Though he may often fail and fail back discouraged, he will not rest in peace, but will try again. In all philosophy there is nothing that excites the mind like the Caristian religion. Often one step would lead to ruin, but that step is never taken when Gad's aid is depended on. We need it every minute and with every breath, or we should be lost forever." THE LAW OF GOD'S LOVE.

said the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst: "Great truths are not fathomed by acute thinking. When we yield to their influence, they influence us. So with this truth- 'God loved the world.' Whether we are pure or impure, good or bad Darkness does not hinder the sun from shining, nor does wickedness hinder God from loving us, nor us from desir ing to be loved. There is an impression abroad among men that God's feeling toward us is one of love. All agree in regard to this. It is somewhere in all our creeds To this doctrine we subscribe our names in large letters. Here Christianity stands alone. The idea of God's fatherhood is new. Other religious taught God's vengeance and anger, which needed to be appeased. Christianity alone tures are God's. God does not love us because we do

right. Christ's death does not explain God's love, but God's love explains Christ's death. For there is but one way of demonstrating love. Words are cheap. It costs nothing to say we love. We prove it by the palas we endure for the sake of love. Mysterious as it is, we may at least affirm that the inearnation was a Divine expense. Calvary has meaning because the Father has a share in it. God made this beautifut world for us, but it cest him nothing. Christ's atonement shows God's love.

"This love changes us. Through invisible, it leaves visible effects. Law determines our actions. Love determines ns. Love herets love. Love is of God, it is not indigenous. Christ never struggled to do God's will. Love is the philosophy of sinlesaness. Love is holy facility. No act is truly ours unless our heart is in it. Love is the fulfilling of the law."

THE STORY OF THE CROSS.

THE STORY OF THE CROSS. The Rey. Arthur Brooks said in substance: "The story of the Cross is the central point in history. It has furnished the subject for all theological thought and study. No one was better fitted to appreciate its depth than St. Paul, and what was his experience is repeated in the lives of Christians since. We are to study the Cross personally. Man must walk through life, and must enter the dark valley slone. Yet there is no person so lonely that he cannot claim this friend. To this loneliness the story of the Cross speaks with peculiar emphasis. The love and friendship of Christ will stand all shocks. 'Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for a friend.' The glory of a human life is to give one's self for others. The gifts of the soldier, the stateaman, the thinker are allice limited by what each has done. Christ in giving himself opens to us inexnaustihle treasures of joy, and demands in return that we give ourselves for him. Christianity breaks through the hard crust of men and brings forth thence treasures of spiritual thought and action. The world watches Christians, and it is often the unfruitfulness in the lives of the latter that keeps many from religion.' friendship of Christ will stand all shocks. 'Greater love

PRAISE FOR NEW-YORK CITY. The Rev. Robert Collyer, of the Church of the Memorial in the evening, made a showing of the reasons why New-Yorkers should be proud of their city. His subject was " New-York Now, and Then. He said: His subject was "New-York Now, and Then. He said:
"It is a sign of something wrong in the man, rather than
in the place and people, when he is eager to condemn and
has no room left for praise, and that is what we are apt to
do in New-York over any other city I know of. Mark the
superb loyaity of your Boston man to Boston, and of
your Chicago man to Chicago, no matter about their
faults and failings. I count that pride in your town its
good name, its beauty and splendor, and worth, a very
noble thing. It is one with your pride in your nome and
country, I like to show those from afar the great avenues,
the parks, the galleries and mussums and the splendid
Astor Library, and when they ask how all
this was done, with a hint of satire on the
edge of their question to say quickly. 'As fairly and honorably, on the whole, as in any city on the earth, with the
exception of some very evil work done in the main by
men who were allons in their real kinship to
the city and commonwealth of New-York.' Very
much has gone—very much has come, and more it,
we will but see to it, is coming. Those magnificent
things belong to your home and mine. It is
not because I am well-to-do that I am proud
of America, and while I will always, please God, stand
with the poor man in whatever is fair and true, I like the
poor man's envy and hatred no better than the rich man's
contempt when I see or hear of either—they are both unworthy of the man. But especially, I do not like a
certain disdain of your own city except a place to make
money in and spend it. I rather despise the young man
born and bred here who has not the heart or courage to
stand up for New-York against all comers.

DR. NE WMAN TO RESIGN. It is a sign of something wrong in the man, rather than

#### DR. NEWMAN TO RESIGN. A MEETING TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

SPECULATION AS TO THE OUTCOME-THE CHURCH

URGED TO BE PRESENT.

An atmosphere of expectancy pervaded Dr. Newman's courch yesterday morning. Curiosity as to what the preacher would say and what Dr. Ranney's, adherents would do, now that the critical time had come drew an unusually large audience to the church. Dr. Newman occupied his usual place. In the chair at his loft sat a stranger, who at first caused much scrutiny and whispered inquiry. The people were reassured by learning that the new-comer was neither a new paster nor a detective in citizen's clothes, but simply a reverend brother from the Methodist Conference. At the conclusion of the sermon a white-haired man ascended to the platform and with some embarrassment read a notice that a meeting of the church would be held next Tuesday evening to discuss the question of the pastorate. The call for the meeting was signed by the secretary of the board of trustees, the clerk of the church, and " soveral members of the church society," The reader of the call was J. T. Smith, clerk of the church

Before the murniur of surprise had subsided, Dr. Newman arose and said: "The meeting will be of great importance with reference to our troubles, and I hope you will all be there. Important action on the matter will At the close of the service Dr. Newman retired to his

tudy, whither he was followed by his anxious and "What do won purpose to do at the meeting next Tues-

day evening I" was asked.
"I have received," replied the Doctor, as he lit a cigar and sented himself at his desk, "a communication from a certain person relating to the action of that body, the recent church council, and containing a proposition for instalation. The communication was perfectly respectful and proper. I don't care to state from whom it came until the meeting No, it was not from Dr. Ranney. I purpose on Tuesday night to give a respectful and definite answer to the

"And your answer will be-" suggested a TRIBUNE re-

porter. responded the paster, gazing around at his parishloners.

"And you expect the church to accept it?" inquired a ceptical person at Dr. Newman's elbow.
"That is for the future to decide."

"It is an extremely unfortunate action," said Deacon Cummings, as be walked down the aisle of the church. What can it do but open old sores? It was not judicious; for their own counsel disapproved such a meeting. Of packed meeting, and we shall be present simply to pro-

Dr. Ranney turned meditatively in his office casy-chair when the reporter asked him his view of the new developments. "Legally considered," he said, "there is nothing at all in them. How can Dr. Newman resign when he has nothing to resign from? We hold that his connection with the church was descontinued on March 31. Aside from this, the meeting is estirely irregular. The State law prescribes that fifteen days' notice must be given for such a meeting, and that such announcement must be made two successive Sundays from the pulpit. Here they give us only two days. Again, they will be quite unauthorized in carrying out last night's action of the trustees. The State law prescribes that any person who shall have contributed toward the expenses of the church is entitled to a vote. Many persons are regular contributors in this way who have attended the church for years and never held a pew. In spite of all this, however, we want harmony and propose to act in a Christian spirit. If Newman is conscientious and in carnest, we shall meet him in the same spirit."

"What action do you propose taking then?" inquired the reporter.

"If you will call in this eventus, I may be able to give Dr. Ranney turned meditatively in his office easy-chair

"what action to you will be evening, I may be able to give you important information," repiled Dr. Ranney. In the evening he said: "I have not been able to see our men, and so can say nothing more. It is uscless to predict any and so can say nothing more. thing, for our action will be materially influenced by our convictions as to Dr. Newman's sincerity in this new move."

convictions as to Dr. Newman's sincerity in this new move."

Trustee Hopkins and various other members of the anti-Newman party gathered in Dr. Ranney's office a little later in the evening, and discussed the projected meeting.

"It is evident," said one of the party, "that this is a desperate move on the part of Dr. Newman's adherents. They have given up the injunction plan; for Mr. Hopkins is a member of the board of trustees, and is ready to fight it in court. Recent developments make them think that their last chance lies in the church society. The plan probably is, to hear the resignation, and retuse by vote of the society to receive it, or to extend again the coil of the society to Dr. Newman."

Dr. Newman preached in the evening in the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church on "the Trisis and Triumphs of Jesus." He said that self-abnegation was the grandest achievement and the most difficult of the human mind. He drew a sketch of the clerryman whose cuief incentive was the desire for the praise of men, and added, "He is a fool wao is caught by popular applicance. Alsa: how many then have gone down because of their selfishness leading them to regard public opinion more than the dictates of conscience."

#### THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON'S HEALTH. A STATEMENT TO HIS CONGREGATION-CONFIRMA-TION OF A CLASS.

At All Souls' Church, yesterday morning, the Rev. R. Heber Newton occupied the seat at the right of the altar, but took no part in the services. His eyes were protected from the light by a pair of heavy spectacles of lark blue glass. The Rev. James H. Bush preached the sermon. At the close of the sermon Dr. Newton stepped forward and said: "My dear friends, I had hoped to be with you before this, and able to discharge the duties of my office, but my physicians overruled me. As it ta I hope to be permitted to speak to you on Easter Day. I want to say a word to you as to the cause of my sickness. It was mainly brought on by close and assiduous application to my studies. Ten years ago I had a similar stack, which confined me to my darkened room for three months. If there was one straw this

speed you, young Christian soldiers." My young friends, who are about to take upon yourselves the vows your sponsors made for you in baptism, let the Spirit of Christ be your helper and guide."

At the class of the service Mr. Newton said to e Tringing reporter that during the seven weeks he had been confined to a darkened room, he had suffered been confined to a darkened room, he had suffered intensity and that his general health had been sortously affected by the sudden and extreme changes in the weather aside from the pain in his eyes. He expressed the hope that he might go on with his duties continuously hereafter, but thought that an early vanelion and complete rest might be necessary. "I intended," said he, "to have spoken much longer than I did this morning but a feeling of great nervousness came over me and I was obliged to stop."

Assistant Bishop Henry C. Potter was present at the afternoon service and confirmed a class of ten young women and seven young men. The Bishop presched on a subject appropriate to Paim Sunday. Mr. Newton was present but took no active part in the ceremony.

### VIEWS OF TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.

The meeting of the Manhattan Temperance Association yesterday was attended by the usual large audience in Cooper Union Hall. Temperance statistics were posted conspicuously above the platform. The programmes of the meeting were headed with the sanguinary announcement, "Riot and Bloodshed!" but the reader was reassured in smaller type that troubles of that nature were invariably caused by rum. The proprietor of a Bowery theatre ascended the platform and proclaimed his assent to the pledge of the Manhattan Association. The Rev. W. M. Darwood, of the Bedford Methodist Episcopal Church, said:

How shall we stamp out the liquor curse! We can never do it by moral suasion. When you can reform the devil by moral suasion then you may try it with some success-on the injuor dealer. I know of nothing size as a remedy than the entire prohibition of the whole thing.

Shortness of time kept President Gibbs from making his advertised attack on the newspapers which had abused the Manhattan Temperance Association. "Never mind, I'll give it to 'em next Sunday," be exclaimed. "Fire away, newspapers; Sunday, be exclaimed. "Fire away, newspapers, hit me as hard as you please; but spare the cause!"
At the American Temperance Union meeting, at Chickering Hall, William C. Smith presided. Dr. George R. Crooks said:

Society is not founded upon moral snasion, but upon coercion. Men form Governments that the weak may be protected against the strong. We have a right to protect ourselves, our sons and our neighbors. We have a right to close up the sources of degradation. We can do it and we will do it.

Other speakers were Dr. J. Miley and Chaplain McCabe. The latter said that as long as the papers of this city give more space to a prize fight than to temperance they must expect to educate the brute principle. Dr. Miley interrupted him and said that The Tribune should be excepted.

Thomas W. Pittman delivered an address on "Rum the Robber," at the Mount Morris Theatre last evening. He said:

My experience has been that no legislation can stop rum drinking and rum selling. Education and faith in the Gospel can alone cradicate the evil.

ORDAINING DEACONS AND ELDERS.

### BISHOP HURST ON THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO MOR

MONISM AND TEMPERANCE. The services under the auspices of the New-

York East Methodist Conference yesterday in Brooklyn consisted of the ordination of a number of young ministors. The ordination of deacens was conducted in the morning in the Hanson Place Church, preceded by a sermon by Bishop Hurst. The church, with its two spacious galleries, was crowded in every part. The Bishop's subject was " Combative Christianity," and he

Bishop's subject was "Combative Christianity," and he said:

The Gospel we preach is a combative Gospel until the universal peace comes, which shall usher in a converted world. In one breath the ancient price predicts the coroling Messiah as the victor over all foes, and in abother as the everlasting Father of the Prince of Peace. The wide contrast between an aggressive Christianity on the one hand; and a sublime and sheat Christianity on the one hand; and a sublime and sheat Christianity on the other is so striking that before it all human diversities fade into Insignificance. The Gospel is both an olive branch of peace and a sword of keenest edge and thrust. Its two most important lessons are herolsm and patience, each when it is needed. The historical David, with the flush of the sweet Judean little on his face, standing in froit of the Philatine glant, and 'saving his Nation, is a type of a young end valiant Christianity. It stands with steady eye and no blanching of the checked before the enony. The Church that sleeps in the presence of any form of crime deserves to be destroyed. [Applianes and cries of "Amen."] The Church that does not try to kill the viper of strong drink deserves to be destinate and feeble. Henceved applicate, I will does not try to kill the viper of strong drink deserves to be destinate and feeble. Henceved applicate, I will can be overcome only by vigorous resistance. We must struggle for victory or it will not be won. In all the mighty fortress of such of the Blahop then or blanch has not cost the price of blood and faith.

The Bishop then or lained the following ministers as deacdes: George N. Compton, Robert S.\*Crawford, Saul O. Curtlee, William W. Giller, Duane N. Griffin, Albert S. Haggerty, William Hamilton, Christian Hekner, Charles S. Johnson, Adoutram J. Leach, Benjamin C. Pillebury, William R. Regers, Eldad H. Rowlandson, William N. Taft, David Taylor and William J. White, In the afternoon the Rev. W. L. Phillips! preached in

the Simpson M. E. Church. After the sermon, Bishop Hurst, assisted by the Rev. Drs. D. A. Goestell and J. Puliman, and the Rev. Henry Baker, ordained, by the laying on of hands, the following as Elders: Nelson Edwards, Elbert C. Hoag, William F. Markwick, William McNichol, Frederick Saunders, Tuomas J. Watt, and Last evening the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Mis-

sionary Society, with addresses by Bishop Hurst, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, and the Rev. W. L. Phillips, was versary of the Church Extension Seciety, with an address by the Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe, was held in the Grace M. E. Church, in Seventh-ave. Both were attended by large audiences.

Nine young men were ordained elders yesterday after noon at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Park-ave. and Eighty-sixth-st. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, and the services were conducted by Bishop Harris, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Palmer, paster of the church, and the Revs. J. E. Gorse, J. M. King, J. Y. Bates and A. McLean.

## WOMEN'S WORK IN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the New-York Annual Conference calebrated its fourteenth anniversary last evening at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Skidmore, the secretary, spoke of the growth of the soc secretary, spoke of the growth of the society, which had sprung from the efforts of seven women four-teen years ago, to the number of 90,000 members 20,000 of whom belong to the New York branch. It had spent \$25,000 the mat year, and expected to make it \$30,000 this. Mrs. Radiey, a worker from the mission field in India, was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffary, and gave an account of the progress of the work and the manner in which it was carried on. She saw only the bright said of foreign missions, she said, and the success of the society's work was wonderful. There never was a time when concentrated woman's talent was more in demand, and there was no grander work for any young lady to engage in than that of the missionary.

## A SUIT TO OBTAIN A MONEY PRIZE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 .- Sait was to-day brought against the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts by William T. Trego, an artist of this city, for the recovery of the \$3,000 prize offered by Academy last fall for the best picture upon a war subject. Mr. Trego's picture represented "The March to Valley Forge," and was decided by the judges to be the best of the four entered for the competition. They regarded it, however, as not of sufficient merit to be entitled to the first prize, and awarded Mr. Trege the third prize, which was the "Temple medal." This he declined to accept. It is stated that the offer of the Acad-emy was unconditional and that it was bound to award the prize to the painter of the best pleture presented.

## COURT CALENDARS-APRIL 7.

COURT CALENDARS—APRIL 7.

SUFREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Lawrence, J.—First Monday motion calendar.

SUFREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before Van Vorst. J.—
Nos. 108, 109, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 109, 110, 111.

SUFREME COURT—CHRCUTT—PART I.—Before Lawrence, J.—
Nos. 1082, 1393, 1393, 1393, 1393, 1393, 1372, 399, 1102, 810, 731, 1299, 1394, 1109, 1398, 1309, 131, 1393, 473, 1494, 1068, 1174, 2363, 1177, 401, 402, 403, 409, 8194, 1494, 1068, 1174, 2363, 1177, 401, 402, 403, 409, 1394, 11, 1395, 473, 1498, 833, 1061, 1634, 2005, 409, 1392, 16165, 1617, 1618, 2749, 333, 1061, 1634, 2005, 409, 1392, 16165, 1617, 1618, 2749, 333, 1061, 1634, 2005, 409, 1392, 16165, 1617, 1618, 2749, 333, 1061, 1634, 1698, 1688, 1994.

SUFBEME COURT—CHRCUTT—PART HI.—Before Van Brunt, J.—Nos. 16195, 771, 1500, 1693, 2064, 2564, 1549, 1571, 1504, 1699, 1584, 1688, 1589, 2630, 1856, 524, 1026, 1853, 1934, 2739, 2300, 1817, 1100.

SUGREGARTES COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Will of Heuriatti Bilder, 10 a. m., wills of Martin, Ocaser, Sarah Shannon and Benganon Fitch, at 11 a. m. SUPKHOR COUNT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Refore O'German, J.—Nos. 072, 1-36, 1-20, 5-15, 2-5, 73, 732, 734, 634, 742, 693, 722, 716, 793, 734, 734, 634, 742, 693, 722, 716, 793, 234, 415, 721, 463, 476, 484, 461, 463, 674, 684, 218, 617, 198, 354, 738.

SUPERIOR COUNT—TRIAL TREM—PART III.—Refore Ingraham J.—Nos. 10-11, 10-12, 1613, 1614, 10-15, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1629, 16 three months. If there was one straw this time which broke the camer's back, it was the attempt to answer the mass of correspondence which came upon me during the trouble and excitement caused by my recent Bible lectures. The number of icitars I received commending my course and requiring answers was very great. I wish to sincerely thank you all for your great consideration and kindly sympathy for me during my illness. Now, I want to beg of you to be present at the services this afternoon, when the Bishop will make his regular diocesan visit to this church. The most of you have been conspicuous by your absence on similar occasions heretofore. Let the fittle band of new-born Christians feel your interest in them to-day by your presence when they take their solemn vows upon them. Be present to take thou by the hand and say, God biess and